

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1827.

[NO. 127.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Charlotte Stage

HAS commenced running between this place and Camden, S. C. once a week—distance 80 miles. It leaves Charlotte every Wednesday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Camden on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Camden on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Charlotte on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE—Passage to Camden, \$5, or 64 cents per mile. For seats, apply at the different Post-Offices.

Persons wishing to travel on this line, may expect to meet with good accommodations, and on as cheap terms as any other line in the southern country. There is now a direct stage line from Charleston, S. C. to Knoxville, Tenn. which passes through this place; and besides, stages leave here every week, in different directions, thus affording facilities of communication with every section of the country.

THOMAS BOYD.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.—4t27
The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the above four insertions in his paper, and forward his account for payment.

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.

TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epaulettes;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Clasp; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.
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Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT

TAKES this method of informing those who may feel disposed to honor him with their patronage, that he has removed to the late residence of Mr. Abner Houston, where he may be found and consulted at any time, except when engaged in his professional avocations abroad. He would also return his thanks to the inhabitants of Providence and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage during the past year; he furthermore solicits a continuance of the same, and will endeavor, by his assiduity and attention to business, to give general satisfaction. Considering the scarcity of money, and the pressure of the times, he promises that his charges shall be very moderate.

Providence, Mecklenburg county, N. C.
February 1, 1827.—18t

N. B. Family Medicines kept on hand for sale

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *30

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled, 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, North-Carolina, April 1, 1827.

A. Wm. A. Kerr, 2.
Isaac Alexander, Margaret A. Lowrie,
Maj. Thos. Alexander, John Lawson, 2,
Isaac Alexander, Jun. Wm. K. Lemmond, 2,
Sample Alexander, William Lees,
Wm. T. Alexander, Jean Lemmond,
Rev. A. Anderson, Wm. Lucky.
Miles B. Abernathy,
Sally Auten,
Robt. V. Allison,
W. J. Alexander, 2,
B.

R. Banks,
David Brown,
Absalom Black,
Poladore Brickill,
Capt. Black,
Mr. Blakely,
Elizabeth Banker,
Jacob Bostain,
Samuel Boyes,
Upton Byram,
Wm. Boyle,
Joseph Blackwood,
James Brown.
C.

David F. Caldwell,
George Cross,
Aaron Conner,
Wm. Culverhouse, 2,
Joseph Clokey,
John Cagle,
James D. Craig,
Martha Cowan,
James Caps,
John Coston.
D.

Thomas Dunn,
John Davis, 3,
Sugar Dulin,
David Dougherty,
John Dow, 2,
James Dinkins,
Thomas Davis,
Lewis Dinkins.
E.

Charles Elms, 4,
John Emerson,
Frederick Ezell.
F.
Henry Foster,
Wm. Flinn, 2,
David G. Flankin,
Reuben Freeman,
Charles Fowler,
Samuel Fraser.
G.

Thomas Gillespie,
Thomas W. Gilmer,
Samuel Givens,
Samuel Graham, 2.
H.

John Henderson, 2,
Taylor Hutchison, 2,
John Hutchison,
John W. Herron,
Thomas Harbeson,
Mr. Holbrooks,
Henry Hoover,
Thomas Houston,
Capt. Hartgrove,
Isaac Henderson,
John Hays, junr.
Moses Hays,
Thomas Hutchison,
Elizabeth C. Houston,
Thomas Henry,
Silas Hunter,
Dr. Saml. Henderson,
John Hudson,
John Hargrove, 2,
Dr. Thomas Harris,
Wm. Hall, 4,
George M. Harris, 2,
Carns Henderson, 2.
J.

Andrew Jones,
Philip Johnson,
Reuben Jonson,
Henry Jamison,
David Johnson,
Robert Johnson,
Isaac Jamison,
Samuel Johnson, 2.
K.

Roler B. Keer,
H. Kirkpatrick, sen.
Thomas Kennedy, 2,
Charles Kiker,
Marcus Kennedy,
183—3t27
Elias Young,
WM. SMITH, P. M.

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Benbow's Patent Horizontal Grist Mill, for the counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, will have them constantly on hand, finished in a neat and durable manner, to operate by hand or horse power. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine this Mill. The proprietor will also sell single rights for making and using the above Mills.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.
Mecklenburg, March, 1827.—6t30

Patent Grist Mill.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent for his improvement in the Grist Mill, informs the public that he will dispose of individual rights, or rights for Counties or States, on terms that will enable the purchaser to make a profit on his purchase. The stones of his Mill running in counter directions, renders it obvious that it creates less friction and gains more action with a small power than can be obtained by any other invention. He will have one in complete operation in Greensborough in a few days.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.
Greensboro', N. C. March 17, 1827.—3t27.

Wanted,

BY the subscriber, one or two apprentices to the Carpenter's business, to whom good encouragement will be given.—Also, a Journeyman.
WM. L. STANDLEY.
April 2, 1827.—4t37

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Dr. D. R. Dunlap,

REQUESTS all those who are indebted to him, to come forward before or during the week of our Superior Court in May, and settle their accounts either with Note or Cash. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, will certainly pay cost, as he is determined to close his books up to January last, as speedily as possible.
3t28.

DOCTORS

Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris.
HAYING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York.
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Agricultural Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Saturday of this month.
The members are requested to attend at eleven o'clock, A. M.

J. SMITH, Sec'y.

April 11, 1827.—2t27

Fair Warning.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Irwin, deceased, are requested to come and lift their notes, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN IRWIN, E. Admr.

April 10, 1827.—2t27.

Notice.

AGREEABLY to the provisions to a Deed of Trust from William Rudisill, to secure the payment of a debt due the bank of Newbern, the undersigned will sell, at Public Sale, in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 28th of May next, (being Monday of Court,) the lots and improvements in said town, at present occupied by said Rudisill. The improvements are a two-story frame dwelling-house; all necessary out buildings; a well of excellent water in the yard; all of which are in comfortable neat repair, and handsomely situated. The purchaser can have the bank accommodations, by giving bond and approved security.
JONAS RUDISILL, sen.
WM. DAVIDSON.
April 10, 1827.—3t30

LIBERTY,

THAT elegant bay HORSE, will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, every day of the week, except Saturdays, on which days he will stand at John McCoy's, near Hopewell meeting-house, commencing on the 2d Saturday in April. LIBERTY will be let to mares at the moderate rate of three dollars the season; one dollar and fifty cents the single leap, the money to be paid at the time of service, or the mare will be considered as put by the season; six dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care and precaution will be taken to avoid accidents; but I will not be liable for any. The season to commence the 2d of April and end on the 16th June.

DESCRIPTION.—LIBERTY is a beautiful bay, sixteen hands high, eight years old this spring, well proportioned and possessing great muscular power. Liberty was got by old Prince Laboo.

ALANSON ALEXANDER.

March 23, 1827.—3t26

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.
Vincent Reed, } ORIGINAL Attachment,
vs. } levied on three Stage
Thomas Davis. } Horses.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and reply and plead, or judgment will be entered against him.
I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t30.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.
Lawson H. Alexander, } ORIGINAL Attachment,
vs. } ment, levied in
Herbert S. Kimble, } the hands of William
Smith, and him summoned as Garnishee.

Ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there reply and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.
I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t30.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.
William Smith, } Original Attachment,
vs. } John Cole.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there reply and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.
I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t40.—pr. adv. \$2.

Poetry.

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

BY THE REV. T. DALE.

"O, BREATHE no more that simple air,
Though soft and sweet thy wild notes swell,
To me the only tale they tell
Is cold despair!"
I heard it once from lips as fair,
I heard it in as sweet a tone,—
Now I am left on earth alone,
And she is—where?

How have those well-known sounds renewed
The dreams of earlier, happier hours,
When life—a desert now—was strewed
With fairy flowers!—
Then all was bright, and fond, and fair,—
Now flowers are faded, joys are fled,
And heart and hope are with the dead,
For she is—where?

Can I then love the air she loved?
Can I then hear the melting strain
Which brings her to my soul again
Calm and unmoved?—
And thou to blame my tears for aye;
For while I list, sweet maid! to thee,
Remembrance whispers, 'such was she,'—
And she is—where?

New Advertisement.

Notice.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave to inform the Public, that he proposes re-commencing the Seminary at Norwich, State of Vermont, on the first Monday in June, 1827. The particular object in view will be to make it a primary School, where youths can be admitted at an early age, and be correctly and thoroughly instructed in the elementary branches of learning, and carried forward in them so far as their ages and other circumstances will permit. The following branches of study and instruction will be included in the course of Education at this Institution, viz: The Reading, Writing and Spelling of the English Language, English Grammar and Composition, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages, Arithmetic and the higher branches of Mathematics, so far as the ages of the pupils will permit, Punctuation, Geography, History, Book Keeping, the elements of Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy, to be taught by familiar, explanatory lectures. A complete course of Military Exercise and practical Military duty, including the elementary branches of Military Science, taught also by lectures: The sword Exercise, Music and Dancing. The Parents and Guardians will be allowed to select the branches to which their sons or wards are to attend. The organization of the Seminary will be strictly military, and the Cadets will be required to go through a regular course of practical military duty and instruction. The military duties and exercises will be attended at such times as would otherwise be spent either in idleness or devoted to frivolous and useless amusements; they will not encroach in the least on the regular studies, but on the contrary, by filling up the vacant hours with a regular, manly and healthful exercise, both the body and mind will be in a state of constant improvement. The strictest attention will be given to the health, manners, morals and personal deportment of the Cadets, they will be constantly under the personal inspection of the Superintendent and officers of the Institution; will in no case be permitted to associate with low and vulgar company, nor to leave the Academic enclosure without special permission, unless on duty or to go to their meals. The Academic and other expenses per annum will be as follows, viz:

Tuition in any or all the foregoing Branches (excepting the French and Spanish language, Music, Fencing and Dancing,) five dollars per Quarter of twelve weeks, or twenty dollars per annum.

Room rent, including the use of arms and accoutrements, two dollars per Quarter or eight dollars per annum.
Instruction in French, Spanish, Fencing, Dancing and Music, each five dollars per Quarter.

Board in respectable private families, including washing and mending, one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, or eighty-four dollars for the Academic year of 48 weeks.

Making the whole annual expense for board, including washing and mending, tuition in all the branches, excepting French, Spanish, Music, Fencing and Dancing, one hundred and twelve dollars.

The whole annual expense for a Cadet, including the Academic expenses, Board, washing and mending, clothing, books, fuel, and exclusive of the French and Spanish languages, Music, Dancing and Fencing, will not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars for the first year, and on an average of three or more years, will not exceed two hundred and thirty dollars.

The Cadets will be required to wear a uniform dress, which will be the same as that worn by the Cadets at the Seminary at Middletown. The clothing can all be furnished at the Institution at established and very reasonable prices, or the cloth and other materials can be furnished by the parent or guardian, and the work done at the institution, where excellent workmen will be provided, and the work executed on moderate terms. The Books, Stationery, Bedding, and all the necessary articles, will be furnished at the Institution on very reasonable terms. It will, however, be optional with those who place students at the Seminary, to furnish themselves with any, or all the necessary articles or to have them furnished as a-

bove stated. Youths will be received at as early an age as eight years, and none will be admitted who are more than fourteen, unless it should be a limited number of young gentlemen, whose manners and moral deportment should be so correct and unexceptionable, as to render them fit models for the younger pupils to copy. A few such would be considered an advantage to the junior classes, and to the Institution. It will readily be perceived that this Seminary is intended to be one in which youths may be placed at a very early period of life, before their habits are formed, where, while their physical powers are fully developed, and constitutions confirmed, by a regular and systematic course of manly and useful exercise, the morals will also be guarded by every possible means, and this, at an expense not greater, (probably less) than is incurred at most of the respectable academies in the country.

This Seminary is designed more particularly for preparing youths for admission into the Institution at Middletown, and it would be highly advantageous for every youth within the prescribed age, who is destined to enter that Institution, to spend one or more years at this. Youths can also be well prepared for admission into the Military Academy at West Point, and also for admission as freshmen, into any of our Colleges or Universities.

Norwich is one of the most beautiful and pleasant villages in New-England. It is located about half a mile west of the banks of the Connecticut, and at an elevation of about 170 feet above its surface. It is one mile from Dartmouth College, 18 above Windsor, and one hundred and eighteen from Boston. The approach is easy and pleasant by means of excellent stages, which run three times a week in various directions. It is reached from Middletown, Boston and Albany in two days, and from New-York in three days. For health, it is second to no village in New-England. This assertion is believed to be fully substantiated by the fact, that during the whole time (four and a half years,) that the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy was located there, sickness was scarcely known among the members.—The society is moral and refined.

The Seminary will be placed under the immediate direction and superintendence of a gentleman, who, from his age, classical, scientific and military acquirements, industry, unexceptionable moral character, and experience in the system of instruction proposed, is in every respect qualified to discharge his duties in the best possible manner. He will be assisted by the requisite number of well qualified and experienced instructors. The Institution will frequently be visited by Capt. Partridge, and will in every respect be under his general direction. The following will be the principal regulations for the government of the Institution, viz:

1st. The student will be styled Cadets.
2nd. The morning roll call will be immediately after reveille. Immediately after roll call, the rooms must all be swept, beds made, and the furniture arranged in complete order ready for inspection. Within twenty minutes after the roll-call, the rooms will be inspected by the proper officers, who will make out a certified report of their condition to the Superintendent. The time intervening between these inspections and breakfast, will be devoted to military and other healthful exercises.

3d. Immediately after breakfast, Prayers will be attended, after which guard will be turned off, sentinels relieved, &c.

4th. At 8 o'clock, A. M. the classes will be assembled in their respective recitation rooms, where they will pursue their studies under the immediate inspection and instruction of their instructors, until 1 o'clock, P. M. allowing them an intermission of thirty minutes at the expiration of every two hours for exercise and amusement, within the Academic enclosure.—From 1 to 2 o'clock, will be devoted to dining and exercise.

5th. At 2 o'clock, the roll will be called to see that all are present, immediately after which the classes will be again assembled in their recitation rooms, where they will attend to their studies and recitations as in the forenoon.

6th. From the 1st of May until the 1st of September, the study hours will terminate at 6 o'clock, P. M. and from the 1st of September, until the 1st of May, at 5 o'clock, P. M.—The time not devoted to study and recitation and the regular meals, will be occupied by military and other healthful and manly exercises. It will be a primary feature in the institution, that no idle time be allowed the cadets.

7th. So soon as the regular exercises and other duties of the day are finished, the roll will be called, and the cadets required to retire to their rooms, and all must retire to bed by ten o'clock, at which time there will be an inspection of all the rooms by the Superintendent and instructors; there will be such other inspections during the day and evening as the Superintendent shall direct.

Board, &c.

1st. The cadets will board in private families, under such specific regulations as shall be established.

2nd. No cadet will be permitted to board in any family, the members of which do not sustain an unimpeachable moral character, & who do not adhere strictly, in all their intercourse with the cadets, to the established regulations of the institution.

3d. The clothes of the cadets, particularly of the younger class, will be washed, mended and kept at their boarding houses, and delivered to them only when they are wanted for use.

4th. An experienced Physician will be attached to the Institution, and in case of any cadet being sick, he will be regularly attended, and well taken care of at his boarding house.

Vacation, Marches, &c.

1st. There will be one vacation in each year, which will commence on the 1st Monday in December and continue four weeks.

2nd. The cadets will occasionally perform military marches and other pedestrian excursions, under the command of the Superintendent, or of an instructor appointed for that purpose, which will serve as a relaxation from study, and conduce equally to their health and improvement.

Furloughs, &c.

1st. No furlough or leave of absence, will

be granted to any cadet, in term time, unless in case of real necessity, and at the special request of Parents or Guardians, as they are very injurious to the progress of students.

Public Worship.

1st. The cadets will be strictly required to attend public worship every Sunday. They will be marched to and from the place of worship.

Money Accounts, &c.

1st. No cadet must, under any circumstances whatever, be furnished with any money, except by the Superintendent or his order.

2nd. No cadet must trade or purchase any article whatever, without written permission from the Superintendent.

3d. Every cadet will be furnished with a permit book, in which will be charged all articles purchased, with the prices annexed and also other expenses.

Instruction.

The instruction in every department will be most thorough and critical. The full development and improvement of the mental as well as physical powers, will be a primary object, for the accomplishment of which, no pains or labor will be spared.

Government.

The organization of the Institution will be strictly Military. Military discipline will constitute the basis of government; the administration of it will be parental, and adapted to the ages and dispositions of the pupils. A manly, able, and independent spirit will be cherished in all the cadets, regulated by a strict, but salutary discipline.

Terms of Admission, &c.

1st. Every cadet who shall reside more than 150 miles from the Seminary will be required to deposit in the hands of Capt. Partridge, or of the Superintendent, at the time of admission, 150 dollars, and at the end of six months, 100 dollars more. At the expiration of the year, the accounts will be made out and should there be a balance due the cadet, it will be credited on his second year's account, or paid in such manner as his parent or guardian shall direct, should he leave the Academy at that time. For the second and every succeeding year, the deposits must be as follows, viz: One hundred and thirty dollars at the commencement, and one hundred dollars at the expiration of the first six months. The accounts to be made out as before stated.

2nd. The bills for those cadets who reside within 150 miles of the Seminary, must be settled quarterly.

3d. No cadet will be admitted for a less term than one year.

From the foregoing plan, it is confidently believed the following advantages, among many others, will result, viz:

1st. By the military and other exercises, the health of the cadets will be preserved, the physical powers fully developed, an erect and elegant person formed, and a correct and manly deportment ensured.

2nd. The morals of the cadets will be preserved, and habits of systematic attention, temperance, industry, and economy, established and confirmed.

3d. Every cadet will leave the Seminary a well instructed and accomplished soldier, and thereby prepared to become an able and efficient defender of his country's rights.

4th. Under such a system, it is confidently believed, that the progress of the pupils in their different studies will be much more rapid and efficient, than under the ordinary systems.

Capt. Partridge is fully convinced that the Seminary will be particularly well adapted to the education of the youth of our large cities, and also those of the Southern States; where they can, with perfect safety, and without requiring any particular care or attention from their parents, pass their earlier years, and be well prepared for the active duties of life, or for admission into any higher seminary.

Capt. Partridge is particularly desirous that all those youths, within the prescribed ages, who are destined to become members of the institution at Middletown, should previously be entered at this Seminary, where they should pass one or more years, after which, they would be transferred for the completion of their education.

The Quarters are of brick, spacious, airy, and handsomely finished. The parade ground is a beautiful plat, surrounded by an elegant enclosure, eight feet high, which separates it entirely from any communication with the village.

Gentlemen desirous of placing their sons or wards at this Institution, are requested to apply to Capt. Partridge, by letter, at Middletown, Conn. where the names of applicants will be registered. The number that can be received will necessarily be limited by the accommodations.

Capt. Partridge begs leave to assure the American Public, that no exertions will be wanting to render this Seminary in every respect worthy their patronage.

A CARD.

On the adjoining pages will be found the Prospectus of the proposed Seminary at Norwich, State of Vermont, to which I would beg leave particularly to call the attention of those who have sons to educate, and whose ages are within the prescribed limits. The plan of the Institution is fully detailed in the Prospectus, as well as the general regulations by which it is to be governed. The object in view is also stated, viz: to furnish a situation where parents and guardians may place their sons and wards at an early age, under a system the best calculated to develop and improve the mental and physical energies to inculcate habits of industry, economy, enterprise, and temperance; where the morals will be guarded with parental care, seconded by a strict, but correct system of discipline, and where they can be well prepared for admission into the Seminary at Middletown, the Military Academy at West Point, or to enter the freshmen class in any of our Colleges or Universities. It appears to me to be peculiarly adapted to the wants of the youths of our large cities, and many parts of the Southern States. The evils attending the educating a family of sons in our large cities are best known to those who experience them, but must also be evident to every reflecting observer. When young, it is unsafe to trust them in the streets, where they are liable to injury from various causes, and where their morals are continually in danger of being corrupted from the frequent exhibitions of vice in its most fascinating and dangerous forms. Under these circumstances, they are in a great measure deprived of that salutary exercise so absolutely necessary for the health of youths, and consequently, grow up puny and debilitated, incapable of either physical or mental exertion. The climate in many parts of the southern country, obliges parents to send their sons from home at an early age for their education. The northern States have generally been selected for this purpose. There are many evils,

however, attending this course under existing systems. These youths are too frequently placed in situations where they are subjected to little or no control, and being furnished plentifully with money, acquire in early life, habits of insubordination, extravagance and dissipation, which prove most seriously injurious to them in after life, or ultimately conduct them to ruin. These assertions are not founded on conjecture. I have within twenty years, been, in too many instances, a witness of these melancholy results, not to be convinced of their truth. These evils, however, may be easily remedied, by placing such youths, when sent a great distance from home, and consequently, beyond the reach of parental advice and control, in a situation where they would be constantly subjected to a strict, but salutary discipline, and their whole time employed either in the acquirement of useful knowledge, or in regular and healthful exercises, and rational amusements. The contemplated Seminary at Norwich, it is confidently believed, will be in every respect calculated to accomplish these important objects, while the expenses will be comparatively moderate.

The Institution at Middletown is now in a perfect state of organization, and furnishes to young men all the facilities for acquiring a finished education. The whole course of instruction is as extensive as at any other Seminary in the United States. As a Mathematical School, combining theory and practice, it is believed to hold a first rank in the country, and consequently, in every respect, well calculated to form first rate Civil and Military Engineers, Scientific Surveyors, and men of practical science generally, and also to prepare young men for the Navy. Indeed, it might answer all the purposes of a Naval School, without any additional expense to the country, as the ordinary pay of a Midshipman would support him, and defray all the necessary expenses at the Seminary. He would also be enabled to acquire a good Military Education at the same time, which would be very useful to every Naval Officer. The Classics are as critically and thoroughly taught, and the course is as extensive at this Seminary as at any of our Colleges or Universities. The French and Spanish Languages are also taught successfully to a large portion of the Cadets, by able and accomplished instructors. The same may likewise be said of Fencing, Music, &c. Civil Engineering, and Botany, is not yet completely organized, but will be so in the course of the ensuing season. I believe it is now generally considered that this system of education is well calculated to prepare young men in the best manner for the active duties of life, but not calculated to prepare them for the learned professions. This I consider, however, to be an entire mistake. That a young man will acquire, at least, as much of learning in every branch under this, as under any other system, I believe will not be doubted by any who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject, and that the nature of the duties under a Military organization, combined with a regular and systematic course of exercise, lays the foundation of a vigorous constitution, and confers a physical and moral energy which the ordinary systems do not. I presume will not be disputed by any one. Now, I would ask, whether a vigorous constitution, and physical and moral energy, are not as necessary for the Clergyman, the Lawyer, and the Physician, as for persons in any other situation? and if so, then is not that system which thus prepares the candidates for these professions superior to those which do not? I will leave the answer to every reflecting mind. As it is generally considered of importance to young gentlemen, especially to those destined for the learned professions, to obtain Diplomas after having completed a course of education at a Seminary, arrangements will be made in the course of the ensuing season, for conferring Diplomas in the usual form, upon all the young gentlemen who shall not complete a course of education at this Institution. Those who do not go through a full course will receive certificates, stating the branches to which they have attended, the progress made therein, and their conduct generally. The best times for joining the Institution, are at the close of the vacation, about the 12th of January, which is the proper commencement of the year, from the 1st to the 15th of May, and from the 20th to the 31st of August. The best ages for candidates are from 14 to 17 years, although many youths may join advantageously, especially those that are to remain several years, before the age of 14, and others who are more than 17, provided their habits and morals are correct. The regulations, hitherto, have allowed the admission of candidates for as short a time as one year. Joining, however, for so short a time, I have been always convinced, is neither to the advantage of the Seminary, nor the student. A first year is much more expensive than any subsequent one, and the advantage to the students is less—as it requires some time for a young man, after joining a Seminary, to feel himself at home and become acquainted with the instructors, the mode of instruction, and the general routine of duty. He consequently cannot learn as much under these circumstances, as he would in any equal portion of time after he has become acquainted. Besides, a year is too short a period for a youth to prepare himself in the best manner for the ordinary duties of active life. If for instance, he is intended for the Counting House, with the view of being a Merchant, it is not sufficient that he know enough of Arithmetic to cast up accounts, or that he be acquainted with the usual course of Book-Keeping, or with the ordinary duties of a store, but to make an enlightened and safe Merchant, he should be well versed in the principles of Commerce at home and abroad, and with the commercial policy of foreign nations, and its effects upon our own commerce. He should also be well versed in the principles of Political Economy and of International Law—he should further be well acquainted with Geography and History, and a good knowledge of the Mathematics and of Navigation, certainly would not be amiss. To the foregoing, should be added a correct knowledge of the French & Spanish Languages. Now this cannot be thoroughly acquired in one year; it would probably require at least two years to accomplish the whole. From the best estimate I have been able to make, after many years experience, the following periods of time are necessary for a young man to be well prepared for the following pursuits, viz:

For the active duties of life, such as merchants, agriculturists, Manufacturers, Surveyors, Military Instructors, Teachers of respectable English Schools, &c. two years.

For Scientific, Civil and Military Engineers, Navigators, &c. three years.

For any of the learned professions, which suppose a complete knowledge of the classics in addition to the other branches, five years.

The foregoing estimate supposes that the student is of the proper age to commence advantageously, and that he begins at the elements. It also supposes, that he possesses, at least, a medium capacity and application. Those who possess a greater share of talent and application, would complete the requisite course in a less time. For these reasons, and being very desirous that none of my pupils should enter upon any business for which they are not perfectly prepared, I propose, after the general examination in Aug. 1827, not to admit students for a less time than two years. If any one, however, after he is joined, should by close application to his studies and duties, prepare himself for any occupation for which he may be designed in less time than two years, and should not wish to remain that length of time, he will be recommended and discharged accordingly. Before I conclude, I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Parents, Guardians and Friends of my pupils, to that article of the regulations which prohibits their being furnished with money, otherwise than by the Superintendent or his order. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that this article is to be observed strictly according to its letter. The violations of it have caused the dismissal of more members of the Seminary than all others put together. A parent cannot do his son a greater injury than to trespass on this rule.

I also deem it my duty further to call the attention of Parents and Guardians to that article of the Regulations, relative to Furloughs. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that no Furlough or leave of absence will be granted to any cadet, except in cases of sickness, or other evident necessity, and then the application for such Furlough or leave of absence must be made directly to the Superintendent, and not through the medium of the cadet. Frequent absences are attended with the most unfavorable effects on the progress of the students, and likewise cause a perpetual interruption to the regular duties of the institution, of which they are members. They unsettle the mind of the student, and keep him constantly restless and uneasy, and it is a fact, of the truth of which I am well convinced, that every separate week that one is absent, causes a loss of at least three weeks in his studies. There is one other subject to which I also consider it my duty to call the attention of parents and guardians, and that is, the impolicy of sending youths, of dissipated and otherwise immoral and vicious habits, who have attained the ages of 16 or 17 years and upwards, to this Seminary, or to any other, where strict discipline is maintained. They should recollect that youths who have attained to those ages, or have passed them with a parcel of bad habits, are not so easily reformed as they may suppose. The result with such generally is, that when placed under a strict system of discipline, where they find themselves checked in their wayward courses, they soon become restive, violate the regulations, and eventually get dismissed. It is much easier to prevent a youth from acquiring bad habits by properly restraining him at an early age, than to correct those habits after they are acquired and confirmed.

A. PARTRIDGE.
Middletown, Ct. Oct. 1826.—3429.

TO BACHELORS.

Refined female society (says a contemporary journalist)—and a Bachelor too!) is the best corrector of manners: without the checks which woman puts upon us, we would all be bears of different sorts and sizes. A friend of mine, the other day, who is in danger of falling into either sleep or bachelorism, was made aware of the danger of his state by a lady of his acquaintance. In five minutes she preached a sermon which may have more effect than a dozen of dull pulpit discourses. 'Peter,' said she, 'you must reform, or you will be an abomination in a week. Instead of dosing at home all the evening, or talking politics, you must brush yourself up and go a visiting. Pick up the anecdotes of the day—call upon this female acquaintance, and then upon the other—talk about something and if you have nothing to talk about, still talk—go to church regularly, and attend every concert—get a fashionable peruke maker to cut your hair, and you will be ten years younger—dine out—take tea and attend wedding parties. If you don't, you're a lost man.' My friend came home, and dreamt about it the whole night.

A Kentuckian, passenger in the Western stage, on Saturday last counted 235 wagons between Fredericktown and Ellicott's mills. (35 miles.)—When it is considered that this was but one day, and on but one of the many great avenues leading to the city, it may be considered as affording evidence of the increasing prosperity of the state and city.

Bull. Patriot.

Some of the princes of Germany have a kingdom not more than three miles square. It is related of one of them that his army consists of a general, two corporals, three privates and a drummer. The General is the Prince's butler and steward; the privates, after receiving visitors at the palace gates in front as guards, run round and meet them in the hall as footmen.

At the recent trial of Sarah Howland, for murder, at Newport, R. I. while the counsel were employed in packing a jury, a man was asked if he had formed any opinion relative to the case about to be laid before him, and replied, "That he believed with Elisha R. Potter, it was time somebody was hung for the credit of the State."

Intelligence.

KINGSTON, MARCH 6.—Since our last, we have been favored with the perusal of letters from St. Domingo received by the Lord Melville packet. The following is an extract from one, dated

Port au Prince, 19th February.

The Haytian Government has received their answer from the French Government which proves unfavorable. It is said, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in France, expressed much surprise to learn that any part of the ordinance of Charles X. required explanation, as regards the half duties, particularly as the Haytian Government had acted upon it. The communication is said to give a pretty broad hint, that if Hayti does not fulfil the engagement, France has the means, and will compel her. The Fleche sloop of war, is momentarily expected from France, and by her, the ultimatum. It now appears pretty certain, that this country is now considered as a French colony. The people here are seriously disposed to repulse the French, however, should they attempt an invasion.

It was reported previous to the sailing of the packet, arrived at Kingston, (Jam.) in seven days' passage, that an embargo was to be laid at Carthagena.

North Pole Expedition.—It has been resolved by the British Admiralty that another expedition to the North Pole shall be undertaken; and in consequence, the Hecla has been undergoing repairs in the Dock yard at Deptford, preparatory to setting out a third time, under the command of Capt. Parry. The vessel is to proceed to ClovenCliff, in Spitzbergen, latitude 79. 50, about 600 miles from the North Pole, which place it is expected she will reach about the commencement of June. Here the Hecla is to remain, and be established as a sort of head quarters, to which recourse is to be had when necessary, and parties to be detached to explore the surrounding coasts and seas, while the main object of the expedition, an approach to the North Pole, is attempted by Capt. Parry's party. The Captain is to depart with two vessels, which are so constructed as to be capable of being used either as boats or sledges to run upon the ice, according to circumstances. Two officers and ten men are to be appointed to each, and for this number, provisions for three months are to be laid in each.

Thus, should they be able to travel on an average fourteen miles a day, and meet with no obstacles, they will be able to reach the long wished for Pole, and return to the Hecla after the accomplishment of their object. Captain Franklin, last year offered himself to undertake a journey on the ice from Spitzbergen to the Pole. The first who set so bold an example in this mode of travelling was Baron Wrangell. He had only sledges with which to accomplish his journey on the ice, and his only subsistence while travelling was dried fish, on which he lived forty days while going on the ice, until he was stopped by water, and exposed to dangers for which he was totally unprovided. The Baron passed nearly four years on the ice in this climate.

MONTREAL, MARCH 24.

Most Daring Robbery.—A person named Jean Baptiste Bertrand, a farmer of the parish of Sault des Recollets, has lately been the victim of one of those bands of thieves who have stolen from the Cures of St. Martin and Pointe Levi, and from Mr. Camelin of St. Francois, and who have spread terror in the province during some years past. Mr. Bertrand has made deposition to the facts connected with the robbery, in the Police-Office, the sum of which is nearly as follows:—On Thursday evening last, about 7 o'clock, as Mr. Bertrand and a man who is in his employ were sitting by the stove, a person rapped at the door, requested liberty to stay all night, saying that he had been refused lodging in several houses the same evening, and that he was much fatigued—to which request Mr. B. assented. About nine o'clock a bed was spread on the floor near the stove, where Mr. B., his servant, and the unknown person lay down. In course of the night Mr. B. was awakened by the stranger opening the door and going out, where he remained some time and returned; this he repeated three times, and the third time on returning was accompanied by four other persons who immediately on entering the house sprung upon Mr. B. and his domestic, tied them with cords, and commenced a minute search through the house for money; but being unsuccessful they began to use violence on Mr. B. in order to elicit a confession from him where his money was, and threatened to shoot him unless he would make the desired disclosure.—While this was going on, the fellow whom Mr. B. admitted into his house composedly seated himself on a chair near the stove, and addressed himself in French to Mr. B. said—"you will do better to give your money, they are wicked enough to shoot you"—Mr. B. replied to their threats that he had no money. The thieves then went to a barn of his near the house, and took 300 lbs. of pork and other provisions, and also took out of Mr. B.'s wardrobe several

articles of wearing apparel, which they deposited in a sleigh, then searching Mr. B.'s person they took what money they found on him, which was but a dollar, together with his watch and a gun which they found in the house; and harnessing Mr. B.'s best horse (worth about £20) they drove off with their prey. Mr. B. estimates his loss in all at about £50. One of the fellows, it is believed, may be known. The horse was found with the sleigh empty at Laprarie.

ENGLISH MORALS.

CRIM. CON.

Bligh vs. Wellesley.—We find in the Dublin "Irishman," a report of this case, occupying more than four columns closely printed; so, that notwithstanding the extraordinary circumstances, and the great and bad celebrity of the personages concerned, we cannot find room for it entire. We shall therefore give a sketch. Action for having "assaulted and debauched" plaintiff's wife damages laid at £10,000. Counsel for plaintiff Vaughan, Wilde and Jones—for defendant, Spankey, Scarlett and Brougham.

Captain Bligh, the plaintiff, was stated to be a gentleman of great respectability, of noble birth and connection with several families of the first distinction. In 1815 he had been married to his present wife, who was a daughter of Col. Patterson. In 1822 he went to Italy for the benefit of his health, and at Naples became acquainted with the defendant, Long Pole Wellesley (son of Lord Maryborough and nephew of the Duke of Wellington) who was residing there with his family.

An intimacy took place between the families which led to a criminal connection between Mr. Wellesley and Mrs. Bligh. They made excursions occasionally in evening parties to Mount Vesuvius and other places, in which diversions Capt. Bligh, on account of his ill health, could not participate. He remonstrated, however, and at last was constrained to forbid Mr. Wellesley's visits to his house. In consequence of this rupture, Mrs. Bligh eloped, and placed herself under the protection of Mr. Wellesley. She took lodgings for some time, but such was the unsuspicious disposition of Mrs. Wellesley, that notwithstanding the scandal which prevailed, she consented to receive the abandoned woman into her family. So much talk was caused by this step, that the British minister W. R. Hamilton, was obliged to forbid Mr. Wellesley from visiting with her at his house. After some time the Wellesley family with Mrs. Bligh, set off for Paris, but remained for some time on the way at Florence. Here, for the first time, Mrs. Wellesley began to suspect the adulterous intrigue; and insisted that Mrs. Bligh should leave their hotel. Mr. Wellesley not acceding to this request, Mrs. Wellesley was obliged to go to Paris alone, leaving Mr. Wellesley and Mrs. Bligh together. After some time he persuaded Mrs. Bligh to return to her friends in England; but he promised that if she would remain by the way, in Paris, he would rejoin her there. He however contrived to elude her, and arrived in Paris before her, but she soon discovered him, and their connection was renewed. Mr. Wellesley then drew from her another promise that she would go to her father, but hearing about the same time that Lord Maryborough had arrived in Paris, at the instance of Mrs. Wellesley, the guilty couple were driven to desperation.

Mrs. Bligh was placed in a lunatic asylum, and Mr. Wellesley set off, apparently for England. Mrs. Bligh, after several ineffectual attempts at suicide, contrived to escape from her keepers and overtook Mr. Wellesley at the Hague. She broke into his rooms at night in a condition of horrible bodily and mental agitation. He lived with her for some time at Dieppe, and afterwards at Bassey, until he learned that his wife's friends in England had instituted legal proceedings against him. He then returned to London and took lodgings for Mrs. Bligh and himself under feigned names. Shortly after his return he paid a visit to his wife, which was supposed to have hastened the ruin of that martyred lady's health. Mrs. Bligh became pregnant; Mrs. Wellesley died broken hearted. Such was the denouement of the tragedy upon which this suit was founded. There was a verdict given for £5,000 damages.

TEXAS.—The last accounts from Texas, up to February last, state that the new republic of Nacogdoches is totally exploded. At 8 o'clock at night on the 28th, the new cabinet of the stone house of Nacogdoches dissolved, and left their strong hold. Four Americans and some released prisoners immediately took possession of the stone house. The fugitives fled in various directions; several prisoners were taken and a strong detachment went in pursuit of other fugitives. The Cherokees, Shawnees, and several tribes, had declared in favor of the Mexicans, and the Cherokees had killed Richard Fields, and were in pursuit of Dr. Hunter, two of the persons who had signed the famous treaty entered into between the committee of independents at Nacogdoches and the Cherokee tribe. Colonel Bean with a party of the Mexican troops, arrived at Nacogdoches on the last day of January.—Tranquillity, it was expected, would be restored in less than a week.

Extract of a letter just received, dated U. S. ship Boston, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 2, 1827.

Although this coast is the theatre of war, it is little else than nominal. The want of activity of both parties, is very surprising—they do nothing but stare at each other. It is said, however, that both sides have put their armies in motion, and something decisive will occur shortly. Peace, it is thought, will be the result, if a battle takes place, as the funds of both parties have run out. The people are very much dissatisfied with the war, and anxious to see it ended.

The blockade is carried on now according to the principle uniformly asserted by us—a vessel is warned off before she is captured; this order has been lately issued to the Admiral commanding the naval force in the River Plate. The schooners Homer and Armstrong were taken while I was at the river last, but were released immediately. Formerly they took every thing entering the river. Commodore Biddle is there at present, and is expected here by the 1st of March. The Cyane is on her way home. We shall sail in a day or two for Bahia and Pernambuco, and return to this place. The Emperor has, since the death of his wife, changed his ministry. Should any thing of importance occur, I will lose no time in acquainting you.

The squadron is very healthy, and all are anxious to return to their native land. N. Y. Times.

Inscription at Agra.—The following inscription is written in large characters over the principal gate of the City of Agra, in Hindostan. "In the first year of King Julef, 2,000 couple were divorced by the magistrates, by mutual consent. The Emperor learning this, was so indignant, that he abolished divorce. The following year the number of marriages at Agra diminished 3,000—the number of adulteries increased 7,000—300 women were burnt for poisoning their husbands—75 men were burnt for killing their wives—and the value of the furniture broken and destroyed was three millions of Rupees. The Emperor re-established the law of divorce. India Journal.

Greek Supplies.—Cargo, purchased by the Philadelphia Greek Committee, for the brig Tontine, which sailed for Greece on the 23d of March.

888 barrels flour, 2 bxs domestic goods, 154 half barrels do. 100 dozen shirts, 303 barrels corn meal, 4 boxes vermicelli, 722 barrels navy bread, 2 barrels tapioca, 40 tierces of rice, 1 barrel salts, 30 barrels beef, 1 do ass'd medicines, 1 half barrel do. 2 kegs glauher salts, 8 barrels pork, 1 box surgical instruments, 100 barrels mackerel, mens. Amounting, with freight, insurance, &c, to 14,060 dollars 75 cents.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 10.

Cross-Indictments.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday, a young woman was indicted for stealing a *surtout coat* and a pair of *inexpressibles*, and a strapping white fellow for stealing a *chemise* and pair of *corsets*. They were arraigned at the same time, and looked comical enough while standing in the prisoners' boxes, on opposite sides of the foot of the bar.

Important Decision.—It is stated in the Maine Argus, that at "the late session of the Supreme Court of the United States, the question which divided the Government of the Union and the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut during the late war, was finally disposed of. It was the unanimous opinion of the seven judges, that the President of the United States is the sole and exclusive judge whether any of the exigencies, (such as invasion, insurrection, &c.) enumerated in the Constitution, have occurred, in which he is authorized to call out the militia of the several States. Consequently, neither the Governor of the State, nor any of its officers or citizens, can refuse to obey the requisition of the President when communicated to them in the regular mode."

Among the causes tried by the last county court at Montpelier, Vt. was one for a breach of the marriage promise. The gay Lothario was a Mr. David Hatch. The breach was clearly proved, and the jury ordered it to be mended by awarding the fair spinster who was plaintiff, \$503 44 with costs.

The Porcelain Manufactory recently established by Mr. Wm. Tucker in this city, (Philadelphia,) is now, we understand, "in the full tide of successful experiment," and bids fair to realize the most sanguine expectations of the founder and his friends. Mr. Tucker has been able to turn his knowledge of the science of chemistry to a practical account; and having discovered in the neighborhood of the city an abundant supply of the principal materials for porcelain manufacture, he can proceed with more confidence than is usual in new undertakings. It is a singular fact, that though our artisans can produce porcelain of a fine description, none of them can make a common white plate for every day use. Many have made the attempt, but none of them seem to have hit on the right material, or the proper mode of manufacturing it. Phil. Gaz.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1827.

The Mails.—Northern papers and letters have been received very irregularly for some time past; indeed we may say since the new contract has gone into operation. We attach, however, no blame to the contractor; on the contrary, his regularity in the delivery of the mails, his fine teams and excellent drivers, entitle him to unqualified praise. The cause of this irregularity is supposed to be owing to a wrong direction given to packets at Greensborough—they being sent by way of Salem, instead of the direct line by Salisbury; if this be the case, we hope the Postmaster at Greensborough will in future send all packets for this place on the direct line via Salisbury.

From the National Intelligencer.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

James Trezvant, Burwell Bassett, and William M'Coy, have no opposition in their respective districts as we perceive by a return from one county in each of them, and may therefore be set down as re-elected Representatives to Congress.

The only other district, in this State, not heretofore noticed, from which we have any return, is the Winchester district, represented in the last Congress by Mr. Powell. Mr. P.'s re-election has been warmly opposed by two gentlemen, Mr. S. Kercheval, and Mr. R. Allen. The election came on for the county of Frederick on Monday last, and continued three days. Each of the candidates addressed the People from the hustings, according to the good old custom of this Commonwealth, in which candidates for the suffrages of the People avow their sentiments on public topics, defend their opinions, explain or justify their public career, &c. On closing the polls, at the end of the third day, it was found that the votes stood—

For Alfred H. Powell	959
Samuel Kercheval	84
Robert Allen	55

The populous county of Shenandoah, the residence of Mr. Allen, has yet to vote.

On the result of the election in Frederick, the Winchester Republican makes the following remarks, which nothing but a regard for the feelings of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer prevent our copying with unmodified pleasure:

"**Frederick Election.**—This election, which many circumstances contributed to make the most interesting witnessed here for many years, is happily over, and we may congratulate the county on the result. Frederick has done nobly. The voice of the People has been heard, and principles have triumphed. The opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, on the great question of the powers of the General Government in relation to Internal Improvement, have in this election been brought directly before the People, and have received an overwhelming support. Every member elect is a decided supporter of the uniformly democratic principles of Virginia on this subject—from the time when she first gave her assent to the making of the Cumberland Road."

The attempt of the opposition to get an "expression of public opinion" (as it is termed) in Pennsylvania, by means of a legislative caucus, has met with a signal failure. After postponing the caucus twice, in the hope of getting a full meeting, it was at last held; and only 35 members of the legislature, out of 132, attended! Does not this look like a reaction in public opinion? The "opposition" have presumed too much on the gullibility of the people and the force of "combinations," as the sequel will show. The late session of Congress has opened the eyes of the people,—they now see that principles have been sacrificed to party—that great national interests, which have been fostered and encouraged by successive administrations, from the adoption of the constitution to the present time, have been abandoned to subserve a party purpose, and the ambitious projects of a few individuals—that in a controversy with the English government, whose conduct was palpably wrong and insulting, our own government has been condemned and that of England defended and eulogised; and a measure, which a proper regard for the national character imperiously called for, was defeated, in order to embarrass the administration and render it unpopular; these things have excited the serious attention of the people, to whom it is of little moment who hold the reins of government, so that it is well administered. Hence the

re-action in Pennsylvania, where the current of public sentiment is setting strongly against the "combination;" and this is but the beginning of sorrow to the "leaders," who expected to ride roughshod over the administration, and snugly seat themselves in their places.

Duff Green says, that the character of his paper, [the Telegraph] is identified with that of the U. S. Senate; and that it becomes him, therefore, to be circumspect, dignified, and respectful! It will indeed be astonishing, should the U. S. Telegraph become dignified and respectful; but of the probability of such a metamorphosis we entertain strong doubts. The most curious part of Duff's declaration is, that the character of his paper is identified with the character of the U. S. Senate. If this be true, "how are the mighty fallen!" The character of a paper, notorious for its slander and utter disregard of truth, identified with the character of such a dignified body as the Senate has been! "If so," says the Richmond Whig, "that august body has fallen even lower than we expected. But Duff, it seems, elated and somewhat purified by his new connection, is determined hereafter to be more of a gentleman. Henceforth, he has announced, he will be more circumspect, dignified and respectful,—a plain acknowledgment, one would think, that Duff has been hitherto deficient in these qualities. It may be, that miracles will never cease; and that the General will really fulfil these promises of amendment."

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

I will stand the hazard of the die:
I think there be six Richmonds in the field;
Five have I slain to-day—
A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!
KING RICHARD III.

The proclamation of Mr. Van Ness, quondam governor of Vermont, is spread before the American public, and will no doubt be seized upon by the *Combination* as a document of great value. This great man is no doubt one of the understrappers of Martin Van Buren, and has sounded the *locus* in the northern extremity of the Union, to be conveyed with fire and fury to the South and West, to prostrate the present administration. But, unfortunately for the opposition, this proclamation has been nipped in the bud, by Mr. Slade, who positively affirms that the assertions connected with himself are destitute of truth; and hence it may be inferred that Mr. Van Ness has erred in every other instance. He wishes the people to think that he is a great man, and by his influence the present Chief Magistrate is to be immolated on the altar of ambition; or that the disappointed in every part of the Union will rally round the standard of rebellion, which he himself, a disappointed Political Juggler, has raised in the north-east! His vanity is already excited at the idea of having the opposition presses singing the hymn of "Laus Jacksonis" to the uttermost ends of the earth. He will no doubt exclaim, in Shakspearian language,

The little dogs and all—
Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart,
See, they bark at me.

Notwithstanding all this sound and fury of governor Van Ness, there is no danger to be apprehended from it. The administration has too strong a hold on the affections of the people to be turned from their prudent course. The motives and schemes of the *Combination* are too well understood by the mass of the people, to cause any serious alarm in its friends. It is notoriously known, that they do not pretend to advance the public good; their opposition is personal and malicious, and cannot succeed. It may be safely affirmed, that there never was in this country an opposition to the government of the same character of that which now exists. Heretofore there were certain reasons upon which an opposition grounded its hopes of success; but in the present, there are none of any weight whatever. Let the people reflect seriously upon this matter—let them view the acts of the Administration, and those of its enemies, and their decision will be just. Q.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic Press of the 5th instant, furnishes the following account of a Legislative Caucus recently held at the Seat of Government of the State of Pennsylvania:

"On Wednesday, the 28th March, we mentioned that the Jackson Caucus, which was to have been held at Harrisburg the Monday preceding, was postponed for a few days, but would certainly be held before the adjournment. The object of the postponement was to ensure a full attendance, to effect which all possible pains were taken.

"The Caucus has been held; it met on Tuesday evening last, the 3d, and made its nomination. There were THIRTY-

FIVE members present. The Legislature of Pennsylvania consists of 132 members; and after drilling a whole session, and postponing the Caucus twice, to get it well filled, but THIRTY-FIVE members could be found to attend; very little more than one fourth of the members: yet we are confidently told that Pennsylvania will vote for General Jackson. It is not so. Months ago we said Pennsylvania would vote for the present Administration; every day confirms the soundness of that opinion."

From the most unquestionable authority, we are prepared to say, that the Administration party are rapidly gaining ground in Bucks county, Pa., even in the township where Mr. Ingham resides. Many changes have taken place within a short distance of his residence; and all his talents and exertions will not be able to arrest the march of political rectitude which is there taking place. The cause of the administration is the cause of truth, of popular rights, and interests; it is the cause that supports the prosperity of the country, and the good sense of the people will make it ultimately triumphant over all opposition. Trenton True American.

The National Advocate, of New-York, has discovered a new principle in politics, to be added to that simple code which it has recently promulgated, whose *alpha* and *omega* are, that no man, (and especially no Editor) has a right to have an opinion of his own. The new principle, which it now puts forth, is, that no commentary can, with propriety, be made upon speeches made in Legislative Bodies! In the language of the Advocate, it is a "dangerous principle," (to which we are culpable of having given utterance) to "arraign" a Representative in a Legislative body, for a speech or vote, in his public capacity. This out-herods Herod. It beats the aristocratic Somerset of the Richmond Enquirer, all to nothing. We see, by these samples, what is to be expected from the success of the efforts to erect a new party upon the ruins of the established principles and settled policy of the Government. The most deluded advocate of the old Sedition Law never dreamt of so revolting a doctrine, as that the conduct of public men is not to be investigated at all. A pretty pass we are coming to! The Enquirer boasts that the Senate has become the controlling power in the Government, and the Advocate considers it a "dangerous principle," and a violation of privilege, to criticise the vote or speech of any member of that controlling power! What aristocracy—nay, what despotism can be more odious than the combination of those principles!

Thus it is, that in the fury of party spirit, on the one hand, and the obsequiousness to party discipline on the other, all the old lines of principle are obliterated and disregarded.—Nat. Intel.

Gov. Clinton has returned the New-York Lottery bill to the Legislature with his objections against signing it. The objections were ordered to be printed. The bill, therefore, cannot become a law unless two thirds of the members of the legislature vote for it. The Governor's principal objection is, that the bill interferes with vested rights, and is consequently unconstitutional.

Execution.—On Friday last, negro Ned, convicted of the murder of his master, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law. The concourse of persons who attended to witness a fellow-being launched into eternity, was immense. The wretched criminal, came from the Jail habited in a long black shroud, and was escorted to the place of execution, by our volunteer Corps of Infantry. We learn from the Reverend Clergy (who were most assiduous in their attentions,) that after sentence of death he manifested no compunction for past guilt, though blood was upon his soul—no sensibility of present danger, though his very moments were numbered, and no fear of future retribution, though to him there was but the drop of a gallow's between this world and the next. Under the gallow's, he exhibited great composure, bordering on indifference. Though urged by the Reverend gentlemen, who were with him, to make a confession of guilt, we are told, he persisted to the last moment in declaring his innocence, yet more than once, told the surrounding crowd to take warning by his fate. He wasted most of his time under the fatal tree, in impeaching the testimony of some of the witnesses, against him, and whilst thus employed, the final moment approached—the cart drove away and in an instant the wretched man was immersed in darkness as respects the things of this world.

We have more than once, expressed our sentiments, as to the worse than uselessness of public executions, and the recent event is another melancholy proof of how little moral effect, these legal exhibitions of death are. We were shocked to see numerous parties of females, dressed in their best attire, returning from the tragic scene they had been witnessing, laughing and sauntering carelessly along, perfectly unconscious that they had a few moments before been present, when a soul had been violently separated from its earthly companion, under cir-

cumstances the most awful. When we add, that there were individuals, in such a beastly state of intoxication, that not even this horrid spectacle could sober them, we would ask any dispassionate man, what good is done by public executions? Raleigh Register.

An imposition.—We have just been shown by a Grocer the heads of a tierce of rice, made of yellow pine, which weighed 32 lbs., and measured in the thickest part $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and are well assured that the staves are nearly of the same thickness. The tierce weighed 720 lbs. and allowing ten per cent. tare, which is the custom, there ought to be 650 lbs. of rice, but, there was no such thing. The tare marked on the head and allowed, was 75 lbs, when in fact the barrel after it was emptied, weighed upwards 100 lbs.—It was marked R. B. and shipped from Savannah. Query—How much does the purchaser lose? N. Y. E. Post.

An Astronomical Correspondent informs us, that there is now visible near the centre of the Sun's disk, twenty-six spots, which may be distinctly counted with the aid of a telescope, the power of which is sixty. With a power of twenty, they might be mistaken for three large spots. Chas. Courter.

Attention Artillerists!

THE members of the Lafayette Artillery Company are required to parade in front of the Court-House, on Tuesday, the 1st of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, completely equipped in Summer Uniform.

By order of the 1st Lieutenant,
P. THOMPSON, Ordly Serg't.

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn any person from trading for a note of hand which I gave to Martin Zimmerman, dated April 7, 1827, in this place, for the sum of \$190 00, as I am determined never to pay one cent of said note, because I never received one cent of value for it, and it was not given according to law. CHRISTIAN EARNEY. Lincoln, April 14, 1827. 3r29

Notice.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, one negro man named Edward, who was committed to the jail of the county twelve months ago, and said he belonged to one Johnson, a trader in negroes. Said fellow is of middle stature, tolerably stout built, and light color, and is now to be sold according to act of Assembly, to use of the county and satisfaction of jail fees, &c. J. W. HAMILTON, Sheriff. Concord, April 16, 1827. 3mt40

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Lincoln, North-Carolina, April 1, 1827.

A. Drury Abernathy,	Daniel Lotts,
B. Elisha Bridges,	David or J. Lockman,
Thomas Beatty,	Samuel Launts,
Thomas Bleckly,	John Long,
John Bradley,	Elizabeth Luts.
George Brem,	M. Samuel Martin,
Sarah Backsit,	Rev. Jeremiah Monday,
James Bynum,	Willis Matthews,
Mathias Barringer,	Thomas M'Gill,
George Brotherton,	Benjamin Miller,
Francis Beatty,	Rev. Joseph Moore,
C. Daniel F. Chrisanbury,	Abram Martin,
Aaron Cook,	John Mann,
William Cogswell,	Hugh M'Lain,
Eleanor Cox,	Edmond Murry,
George Cansler,	Alex. M'Orkle, 2,
John Carpenter,	Sam. Montgomery,
David Clippard,	N. John Newton,
Henry F. Conner,	O. Benj. Ormand,
Daniel Callis,	P. Patrick Parker,
D. Arch. Dillingham,	Russell Peck,
Thomas Duckworth,	R. George Rutlage,
E. Moses Evans,	H. my Robison,
Joseph Espy,	Robert G. Ramsay,
F. Margaret Friday,	John Ramsour, 2,
Thomas Ferguson,	S. Sheriff of Lincoln,
G. Jonathan Gullick,	Wm. Smith,
Maxtin Green,	Michael Summerow, 2,
Andrew Gardiner,	John Stamy,
H. Burrell Hill,	Col. David Shuford,
Mrs. Elizabeth Holly,	Lawson Sanders,
Thomas Hanks,	Samuel Sanders,
Michael Hutton,	Mrs. Sarah Scarborough,
Susan Hoyl,	T. Richard Tallant,
David & Jos. Hart,	William Traylor,
J. Margaret Jenkins,	Thompson Traylor,
K. Andrew Kilian,	W. George Wilfong,
John Kelly,	Isaac Willis,
Jacob Keiser,	Wm. Whitworth, 2,
L. John Liddell, 2,	Thomas Ward,
	Louisa Waters,
	Lewis H. Wills.

D. REINHARDT, P. M.

Mendinhall's Patent Grist Mill.

THE subscriber, being legally appointed agent for the county of M'cklenburg, offers for sale patents for making and using the above patent Mills, to all such as may apply. JAMES DINKINS. 10th March, 1827.—6r27.

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.

A letter to an English Gentleman on the Libels and Calumnies on America by British Writers and Reviewers. 8vo. pp. 43. Philadelphia. Carey & Lea.

THE author treats this matter too gravely. He has chosen a subject, indeed, fertile of 'high words, jealousies, and fears,' as are all 'civil dudgeons,' for such we may call this strife of words between two nations, alike in language, religion, and laws. We say alike, for though the English tongue suffers manifold corruptions in the dialects of England, yet English is nevertheless the prevailing language there. Her religion too, though grievously encumbered by an established church, is almost as good protestantism as ours; and her laws, when they come to be pruned of certain deformities, which 'Custom, grown blind with age,' insists on retaining, will resemble our own, more happily, at least, than those of any other people. Our author, in remembrance of this, should therefore have been less earnest, perhaps, in the tone of his rebuke to his English correspondent; as it is very probable that the worthy gentleman, like the rest of his countrymen, has sinned as much in ignorance as spleen. Our own vexation at the fault-finding spirit of these splenetic islanders, is, we own, often moderated by the reflection, that it is as indigenous among them as their hips and haws. It is a perfect idiosyncrasy, which, like the old man of the sea, on the back of the luckless Sinbad, mercilessly pursues them everywhere, as much, it is evident to their own discomfort, as the astonishment of their neighbors.

It is indeed, quite melancholy to think that worthy people like the English, when the fogs, the blue devils, and the taxes have driven them from home to take refuge among strangers, should be wholly prevented by this one weakness of temper, from either pleasing their hosts, or even pleasing themselves. Travelling is emphatically to them, what Madame de Stael calls it, "un triste plaisir." While a Frenchman in England reconciles himself to every thing, except perhaps an English Sunday, the Englishman neither reconciles anybody nor is reconciled to anything. Yet this fault of his is so well understood, and is so much a matter of course, that his repinings carry their remedy along with them. In this country every body, from long experience, knows what he is to expect from an English tourist; and the people on the continent of Europe think they explain everything by shrugging their shoulders and saying, 'He is an Englishman.'

The English themselves, in moments of compunction, sometimes excuse their slanders of America, by alleging that their better sort of travellers seldom get among us. Our author seems inclined to give into this explanation; but our charity, in this instance, does not run so far. This failing of theirs is more general among them than they like to own, and by the accounts of their own writers, has long beset them. Lord Chesterfield more than once, for this same reason, admonishes his son against associating with his countrymen abroad; and Doctor Moore, (a Scotchman, by the way,) ridicules it in his own peculiar manner. Townsend, a judicious observer, tells us that the English who visited Spain in his days picked themselves on living there as they did in their own cool climate, till an ague, or bilious fever came to reinforce the suggestions of common sense.

A later traveller in that country, (the author of 'Recollections of the Peninsula,') who had a turn of civility about him, exclaims, with a kind of despair, that his countrymen seemed to find a pleasure in setting every body against them, and that they seldom failed of success, even when at first received with open arms. So far are *i signori Inglesi* from 'doing at Rome as Romans do,' that all the money their idlers lavish there, scarcely serves to keep the astonished Romans in good humor. St. Peter's they have converted into a fashionable promenade, and, some years ago, their behavior was such, during the performance of the usual anthem in the church, in laughing and talking aloud, in otherwise interrupting the service, and crowding out the natives from their places, that the good Pope found it necessary to interfere. In England a police officer would have brought things to order very shortly and roughly; but the Pontiff actually ordered the anthem to be discontinued for the future, and begged the interposition of the Dutchess of Devonshire with her countrymen! On this occasion the English clergyman deemed it necessary to give his polite audience a lecture on good manners.

What can our author think to do by his serious reasoning with a people, who thus heard the Pope himself; who, when driven from their climate, by aches and the vapors, insist nevertheless that it is the most comfortable in the world, and complain of the everlasting sunshine of Italy and America; who conscientiously believe that grapes and pine apples are better flavored in England than on their native soil; retain their stiff garments in the hottest climes, in despite of comfort, and, as it were, in the very face of the sun; and fondly talk of the roast beef of England, while the rioters of Birmingham are asking rather angrily for bread? By what sort of argument does he hope to approach those, who think the national debt a national blessing; the right of primogeniture wise and just; imperfect representation a safeguard of their liberties; a Constitution grown up by accident, more perfect than any devised scheme possibly can be; who modestly rail against negro slavery, while Ireland lies under their very eyes; who believe the state machine, called the established church, a bulwark of religion; and whose people think they sufficiently revile a man by calling him a Frenchman or a foreigner? To set about refuting, with much seriousness, people who are honestly persuaded of all this, seems so much good argument thrown away; and to predict that misfortune may hereafter bring them to a more reasonable way of thinking, is really a very small consolation to us, who have so many reasons for wishing them well.

[From the Ballston-Spa Gazette.]

THE NOTORIOUS "JOE BETTYS."

On the celebration of the birth-day of Washington, as noticed in our last, after the regular toasts were drunk, a number of patriotic volunteers were given, among others the names of Paulding, Williams and Van Wert, the captors of Andre, were mentioned in grateful remembrance—upon this, an old revolutionary soldier proposed as a sentiment—

The memory of Fulmer, Cory, and Perkins—who, by a most gallant attempt, achieved at the peril of their lives the capture of that daring traitor and spy, Joseph Bettys.

The venerable Col. Ball, President of the Day, then rose and begged leave to mention a few facts in relation to Bettys, and his capture, and as nearly as we can recollect, the substance was as follows:

"During the war of the Revolution, I was an officer in the regiment of New York forces, commanded by Colonel Wynkoop. Being acquainted with Bettys, who was a citizen of Ballston, and knowing him to be bold, athletic and intelligent, in an uncommon degree, I was desirous of obtaining his services for my country, and succeeded in enlisting him with the command of sergeant; he was afterwards reduced to the ranks, on account of some insolence to an officer, who he said abused him without a cause. Knowing his irritable and determined spirit, and unwilling to lose him, I procured him a serjeanty in the fleet commanded by Gen. Arnold, (afterwards the traitor) on Lake Champlain in '76. Bettys was in that desperate fight which took place in the latter part of that campaign, between the British and American fleets, on that lake, and being a skillful seaman, was of signal service during the battle. He fought until every commissioned officer on board his vessel was killed or wounded, and then assumed command himself, and continued the fight with such reckless courage that Gen. Waterbury, who was second in command under Arnold, perceiving the vessel was likely to sink, was obliged to order Bettys and the remnant of the crew on board his own vessel, and having noticed his extraordinary bravery and conduct, he stationed him on the quarter deck by his side, and gave orders through him, until the vessel becoming altogether crippled—the crew mostly killed—Gen. Waterbury wounded, and only two officers left, the colors were struck to the enemy. Gen. Waterbury afterwards told my father that he never saw a man behave with such deliberate desperation, as did Bettys; and that the shrewdness of his management showed his conduct was not inferior to his courage.

After this action, Bettys went to Canada—turned traitor to his country—received an ensign's commission in the British army—became a spy, and proved himself a most dangerous and subtle enemy. He was at length arrested—tried, and condemned to be hung at West Point. But the entreaties of his aged parents, and the solicitation of influential whigs, induced Gen. Washington to pardon him on promise of amendment. But it was in vain. The generosity of the act only added rancor to his hatred, and the whigs of this section of the country, especially of Ball-

ston, had deep occasion to remember the traitor, and to regret the unfortunate lenity they had caused to be shown him. He recruited soldiers for the King in the very heart of the country; he captured and carried off the most zealous and efficient whigs, and subjected them to the greatest suffering; and those against whom he bore particular malice lost their dwellings by fire, or their lives by murder—and all this, whilst the British commanders kept him in employ as a most faithful and successful messenger, and cunning and intelligent spy. No fatigue wearied his resolution—no distance was an obstacle to his purpose, and no danger appalled his courage. No one felt secure; sometimes in the darkness of the night he came by stealth upon us, and sometimes in the middle of the day he was prowling about, as if unconscious of any danger. He boldly proclaimed himself a desperado; that he carried his life in his hand, and was as careless of it as he should be of that of others, should they undertake to catch him—that his liberty was guarded by his life, and whoever should undertake to deprive him of it must expect to mingle their blood with his. And it was well understood that what Bettys said, Bettys meant—and as well ascertained that when he came among us to perpetrate his mischiefs, that he generally brought with him a band of refugees, and concealed them in the neighborhood, to assist him in the accomplishment of his purposes.

Still there were many who were resolved on his apprehension, he the danger what it might, and many ineffectual attempts were made for that purpose, but he eluded all their vigilance until some time in the winter of 81, 82—when a suspicious stranger was observed in the neighborhood, on snow shoes, and well armed. Cory and Perkins, on information from Fulmer, immediately armed themselves, together with Fulmer, and proceeded in pursuit—they traced him by a circuitous track to the house of a tory; they consulted a moment, and then by a sudden effort, bursting open the door, rushed in upon him, seized him before he had an opportunity of effecting any resistance. He was at his meal, with his pistols lying on the table, and his rifle resting on his arm; he made an attempt to discharge the latter, but not having taken the precaution to undo the deerskin cover that was over the lock, did not succeed. He was then pinioned so firmly, that to resist was useless—and to escape impossible. And the notorious Bettys, cheated of all his threats and foiled in his most particular resolution, was obliged to yield himself a tame and quiet prisoner to the enterprise and daring of Fulmer, Cory, and Perkins.

He asked leave to smoke, which being granted, he took out his tobacco, and with it something else—which when unobserved, as he hoped, he threw it into the fire. But Cory saw it and immediately snatched it out with a handful of coals. It was a small leaden box, about the eighth of an inch in thickness, and contained a paper in cypher, which they could not read, but was afterwards discovered to be a despatch to the British Commander at New York. And also an order for £30 sterling, on the Mayor of New-York, should the despatch be safely delivered. Bettys begged leave to burn it, but was refused; he offered them a hundred guineas, if he might be allowed to do it—but they refused. He then said, "I am a dead man!" but continued to intercede with them to allow him to escape. He made the most liberal offers, a part of which he had present means to make good—but they refused.

He was then taken to Albany, tried, convicted, and executed as a spy and traitor to his country. And the only reward these daring men ever received for this hazardous achievement, was the rifle and pistols of Bettys!

The conduct of the captors of Andre was noble; but that of the captors of Bettys, was both noble and heroic. Andre was a gentleman, and without means of defence; Bettys was fully armed, and known to be a desperado. The capture of the former was by accident—of the latter, by enterprise and design. That of the former, was without danger—of the latter the imminent peril of life. Andre was a more important, but perhaps not a more dangerous man than Bettys. Both tempted their captors with all seducing gold, and both were foiled. And venerating as I do, the noble achievement of Paulding, Williams, and Van Wert, and believing as I do, that their deeds form a proud commentary on the honest strength of the American character, I cannot withhold my approbation of the sentiment expressed, as to the conduct of Fulmer, Cory, and Perkins, and I second it with all my heart.

The toast was then drank amidst

thunders of applause, and the day was passed without accident; in the enjoyment of high and patriotic feeling.

Believing a statement of the names of those inhabitants of Ballston, who were captured during the war, by Joe Bettys, who also had an associate with him in crime, by the name of Walter Myers, would be acceptable to our readers, we have procured the following information from one of our aged inhabitants:

In May, 1781, Bettys, who, it will be seen in the above statement, was a great desperado, came into Ballston, an carried off, among many others, the following persons: Samuel Nash, Joseph Chard, Uri Tracy, Ephraim Tracy, and Samuel Patchen, the latter was carried off to Canada. Those taken by Myers were Epenetus White, two men named Bontas, brothers, and John Fulmer; all these were taken and carried off to Canada, suffered the greatest privations, and barely escaped with their lives.

In addition to the above, we are informed that Bettys did not confine himself to this region of country alone, but plundered, but that he made an attempt to take the brave Gen. Schuyler, who was then in the house of the patroon (Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer) of Albany. He was however foiled in this attempt, and rescued by a man by the name of Ward, who, for this heroic deed, was presented with a farm by Gen. Schuyler. Mr. Ward, we understand, is now enjoying the fruits of his bravery, bestowed by his generous donor. Mr. W. is a respected inhabitant, and lives in the town of Saratoga, in this county.

Political.

From Niles' Register.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

It is with much reluctance we have arrived at a belief, that the ensuing election of a President of the United States will cause as much heat, if not violence, as any other event that ever happened in our country, that father will be arrayed against son, and son against father; old friends become enemies, and social intercourse be cruelly interrupted, as it was in days that have passed, the like of which we hoped never to witness again. It is not our present purpose to inquire, whence the necessity of such a state of things; why the excitement that already prevails among *Politicians*, though the *People* are still; why the heat manifested against, and the abuse heaped upon, distinguished gentlemen, hitherto regarded as among those that did honor to their country, and marked the character of the age, and whose claims to the most exalted standing, for private probity and public worth, were never questioned, until *party* had conjured up its chimeras to confound the understandings of men, and lead them into captivity, blindfolded by passion? We have heard much about a "Coalition" on one side, and now it seems there is a "Combination" on the other; and it is perfectly evident, that what have been esteemed as great essential principles of policy, are about to be set aside, if not abandoned, because of likes, and dislikes, the lust for power, and the mania to possess influence. We look on, and wonder at the transformations of the character of persons, and of the fitness of things. In some cases, in different places, and in regard to different parties, individuals who were supposed the wisest and best, the most discreet or patriotic of our citizens, a little while ago, are now spoken of as corrupt and base; and others that were among the least approved of for character, discretion, or moral worth, are exalted into beings of a very superior order; though neither, perhaps, have changed their opinions or principles, or, in any respect, prescribed new rules of conduct for themselves. Such, however, is the *neeromancy of party*, that makes men as devils or as gods, at its will—imputing all that is base, or claiming all that is excellent. It is surprising, however, that these things are permitted; that thinking people tolerate them; that persons may not keep steadfast to their own opinions without committing violence on the opinions of others; that personal preferences should supersede the love of measures, and the resolution to put up or down individuals swallow up every consideration of right and of wrong. Accusation on the one side begets accusation on the other; the pride of opinion is roused, and rude and rough expressions, and personal recollections follow, between neighbors and others, who *really* may not differ at all in the principles which govern them. For ourselves, we shall not enter into the arena about to be opened: for we cannot become *gladiators*—fight at the will of a master, and spare and kill at command. We shall not move as party moves. We owe no more allegiance to it than to his majesty of Congo, or any other dark potentate whatever. We shall pursue our old and approved course; and, without violence, support those measures for which we have always been the humble but zealous advocates: we are not of a spirit that willed a failure to the glorious public works of New York, and would that the canals should have been nothing more than "big ditches," because the

making of them might redound to the honor of an individual deeply interested in their success; nor of a temper to abandon internal improvements and the encouragement of domestic industry, to carry on electioneering projects. We cannot give up principles to subserve temporary purposes; and if others are offended because we are less flexible than ourselves, we shall not turn upon our heel to prevent it. Every person who pursues one steady course, becomes fashionable or unfashionable in about every five years of his life, with different sets of persons; he is alternately approved or blamed; and some are *always* offended, because, as the times change, he does not change with them.

But to revert to the subject before us—we anticipate scenes of political exertion and political violence, in many of the States, equal to any which we have ever witnessed. There will be sharp struggles in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and much stir in several others; and we fear that they will go far beyond the bounds of moderation, and that degree of mutual respect which freemen should entertain for their fellows. But, as out of almost every other political convulsion we have seen or felt—such as the contest between the old Republican and Federal parties—the election in the House of Representatives when Jefferson and Burr were before it as candidates for the Presidency—the long Embargo—the War—the Missouri Question—good may grow out of this. The People will have their eyes opened to see that their business has been more than once neglected, to cause or prevent the second election of a President. Besides, they may become disgusted even with their own violence on occasions of this sort, and seriously inquire what good can result from such proceedings—and find out, perhaps, that the election of a President is of far less individual or public importance, than a good understanding with their neighbors, and a good feeling between the States. Then they will look out for a remedy which shall, in a less or greater degree, prevent the recurrence of these contests of opinion, and struggles of power—which, we think, is in a change of the Constitution, so that a President shall be elected for six or eight years, and forever thereafter be ineligible. We shall press this matter upon the attention of our readers according to the best means that we have—believing that it is highly important to the public welfare, and free from valid objections. Political feeling will not be restrained; party cannot be extinguished; we would not *destroy* either, but bring them more and more under constitutional regulation, without, however, at all preventing their exertion on necessary occasions. We would have our Presidents to be resolute in their execution of the laws, uninfluenced by the fear of offending; and our Senates and Houses of Representatives free from those temporary and disgusting factions with which *electioneering* may fill them. We speak generally, and without reference to the present or any other particular period—but we know we speak rightfully. Human nature must be taken as we find it, though efforts to improve it should not be wanting; but when we carefully investigate the merits of things, there are few of us that will not be surprised at our own zeal on some occasions, and at the want of it on others of much greater interest to ourselves. We oftentimes see hundreds of persons as if standing prepared to risk life itself, to elect some one "hangman" of a county, or sheriff, while they exhibit a perfect indifference as to the choice of those who are to make the laws by which the sheriff shall be governed! Thus, also, we have it in Baltimore, about the election of Mayor. Our contests are carried on as though *vitality*, itself, depended on the result; and persons who have nothing to lose and nothing to hope for, neglect their business and their families to *electioneer*—feeling is excited and judgment suspended.

It is thus as to Governors of States and Presidents of the United States. The Senate is a far more important branch of the delegated power than the President. The latter, without the "advice" of the former, can do but little—the first is independent of the last, being also the tribunal before which he is tried. But the Election of the Senate produces on no excitement like that which is felt in electing a President. And again, the Senate when in session *daily* acts on the principle of representing the *States*, and on matters of the very greatest moment, such as the making of laws and ratification of treaties. To this we offer no objection—but because that the House of Representatives possibly may, once in four years, exert power as it is every day exerted in the Senate, by *States*, may be led almost to "despair of the Republic!" We ourselves do not profess an exemption from the operation of the *per-versities* alluded to—but hope that we have begun to bring them into partial regulation, and would encourage all to take "a view of the whole ground" for themselves.

"I live in Julia's eyes," said an affectionate Dandy in Colman's hearing.—"I don't wonder at it," replied George; "since I observed she had a *sty* in them when I saw her last."